

The Washington Times

Published every day in the year.

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PUBLICATION OFFICE.

Tenth and D Streets.

Subscription rates to out of town points, postage prepaid:

Daily, one year..... \$5.00
Sunday, one year..... \$2.50

The Times pays postage on all copies mailed, except in the District of Columbia and to Foreign Countries.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1904.

Co-operation of the Courts?

The Georgetown Citizens' Association proposed a new means of action at its meeting of last night. Having failed to move the Commissioners of the District to action which seemed to its committee imperative, it proposed that the committee seek an injunction from the courts which shall compel the governors of the city to the action the association desires.

From the recital of conditions before the association the case elicits the general sympathy. Garbage-men, ash-men, and draymen of every kind seem to have dumped refuse along the shores of Rock Creek, between the M and P Street bridges, until the odors are offensive to everyone who crosses the waterway. If the Commissioners have authority of law and are provided with the means to abate this nuisance—which is far from established—they ought to do so without delay. In so much the entire city will concur.

It is greatly to be doubted, however, if the entire city or any considerable part of it will follow with approval the attempt to use the courts against the District Commissioners. Injunctions and mandamus are difficult tools to use on officials who are explicitly vested with discretion. There is hardly a possibility that the court would listen patiently to such an application in this instance.

But if it did—if the injunction were granted—the Georgetown Citizens' Association would have accomplished only what could better be done by co-operation with the Commissioners independent of the courts. No one in the association thinks, surely, that the Commissioners are willfully opposing any plan for the correction of such a condition as it describes. Instead of going into the courts, then, instead even of writing letters, why does not this committee arrange with the Commissioners for a public hearing on this subject? If the nuisance be not then abated, there will still be abundant time to talk of the courts and injunctions.

An Imagined Insult.

It is natural enough that a President, candidate for re-election, and expecting to be re-elected, should have certain plans as to the conduct of a second term. That he should confide these to friends who are intimate enough to be guests at his table is not strange. Nor is there anything marvelous that these friends should express their pleasure at the disclosures.

Benjamin Ide Wheeler, president of the University of California, a broad and able educator, was recently a visitor at the White House. On his way home he told a reporter that the head of the State Department had consented to continue in the important station so ably filled at present. Mr. Wheeler was gratified at the information. The people in general will share this feeling.

Comes forward an organ of the opposition with comment that to mention such a thing as the proposed retention of a Cabinet officer is an insult to the Executive, an attempt to bolster him up, to demonstrate that he does not intend to take the bits in his teeth and run wild.

Perhaps the most fitting answer is the brief and expressive term "Bosh!" At least there will be no impulse on the part of any thoughtful person to frame any other.

Farmers as Fighters.

The farmers of Long Island are ready to fight. The enemy is an automobile club that proposes to take possession of the public highway for racing purposes. This highway is sustained largely by taxes the farmers pay. They need it, not for high speed machines, but for the humble market van. The members of the club, however, have elected to monopolize the highway for one day to the exclusion of the market van. They have even warned the farmers to tie the dog, house the chickens, corral the children within the yard, and to make themselves not merely scarce but absent.

Farmers are quiet enough on all ordinary occasions, but when the tocsin sounds for war they are there with the goods, so to speak. Cincinnati let his plow at the call to arms. The Continental army was made up of volunteers from the agricultural districts. For a farmer to stop gathering in crops and grabbing his gun, hot-foot to the recruiting station, has been an incident marking every necessity of the country for defenders.

The Long Island farmers are of the old familiar type. They feel that their rights are about to be trampled upon or run over by pneumatic-tired vehicles, and they don't propose to submit. They are not to be scared from their highway by any succession of flying devil wagons, and there is trouble in sight. The farmers will not have all of it. In a head-on collision between an automobile and a truck piled high with vegetables the automobile would have the advantage in weight and swiftness, but it would be piled up just the same as part of the wreck. The law would be on the side of the farmer, and in a suit for damages he would have the facts on his side.

The public can have no desire to see the Long Island turnpikes littered with the remains of vehicles, however propelled, but its sympathy will be with the farmer. The automobile is all right, a luxury yet, but on its way to wider usefulness. The lay mind fails utterly to grasp the essential value of speeding faster than an express train, but if such a gait must be attained the community road is not the place for it.

Secretary Hay's Address.

Secretary Hay delivered at the Peace Congress, held in Boston, a scholarly and forceful address. That the sentiments he uttered were such as to be acceptable not alone to his hearers, but to the American body of thoughtful citizenship; that they were admirable in phrase, and impressive and sincere in delivery, are points not to be questioned. Yet it may be possible for even so finished a speaker as Secretary Hay to be unduly swayed, perhaps unconsciously, by his temporary environment.

The Secretary said of Boston: "It has been for nearly three hundred years the birthplace and the home of every idea of progress and enlightenment that has germinated in the Western World."

In the presence of an allegation so extraordinary, there is a natural impulse to call for the citation of corroborating evidence. None would withhold from Boston the credit due, nor deny that the volume of this credit is mighty. There is a feeling little short of reverence for the intellectual galaxy in which Ralph Waldo Emerson glowed resplendent, the dominant and guiding sun. The philosophy of Emerson has savored the mental processes of the times.

But this, palpably true and established, does not give assurance that the limitations set by Mr. Hay were not too restricted. Perhaps he adopts the basic theory that into the fabric of this Government there has been wrought nothing new, that it is a texture made up of adroitly garnered odds and ends of thread, and thus in the making afforded no opportunity for the makers to be original. If so, the theory is indefensible against attack, and if not so, the florid compliment to Boston is subject to amendment. A comprehensive glance at American history must take in Massachusetts and rest approvingly on Boston, but in its sweep it must include more.

A distinguished gentleman named Thomas Jefferson penned the Declaration of Independence. It was founded in the main upon the Declaration of Rights, formulated by John Mason. Both publicists were from Virginia. That there were in these declarations ideas that have germinated, and that were not born in Boston, will hardly be disputed.

The Constitution was a joint product in the framing of which all Massachusetts had the part of furnishing one member of the committee appointed to consider a skeleton constitution prepared by Madison and submitted in convention by Edmund Randolph, both of Virginia. Franklin's is another distinguished name associated with America's rise, and his later course. He was a Philadelphian.

The currency system of this country was devised by Alexander Hamilton, native of the West Indies, citizen of New York.

It was Andrew Jackson who gave to this Government an interpretation of its attitude toward nullification. There is no ground to assume that his reasoning had a New England inspiration.

Monroe crystallized into definite and lasting policy the doctrine which has since borne his name.

The first President, the great Washington, was an advocate of peace. He gave to national affairs a trend that marks them to this day. That he set two terms as the utmost incumbency of the executive chair is not a small matter.

To Abraham Lincoln fell the task of emancipation. That his hand was strengthened and his heart upheld by such Massachusetts men as William Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips will be freely admitted, and yet his inaugural speeches demonstrated his power to take the initiative.

In the United States there is no sympathy for union of church and state. Massachusetts was reluctant to sever the former bonds, and held them inviolate after neighboring Commonwealths had established religious liberty.

In the fullness of time it happened that there arose an issue not foreseen of the fathers, and known now by the general characterization of "expansion." This is the mere spectacle of

growth, due to the pressure of circumstances. It has so met with favor that over isles of the sea the American flag is floating. Millions of people, helpless to aid themselves against each other or against a common enemy, have been given protection, the chance of education, moral uplift, and commercial prosperity. The scheme is vast in its beneficence, as well as its responsibility. It is now more than an idea, a fact, germinated and flourishing. It cannot be eliminated from governmental conduct. It has become part of the order. Yet Boston has been and is the center of opposition. Thence have emanated pamphlets bearing the names of men foremost in the "Hub of Culture," assailing the Administration for doing that which manifest duty prescribed as imperative.

There is much for which Boston deserves credit, so much, indeed, that the guest within its hospitable gates has no real occasion for forgetting in the exuberance of his friendship that no city has a monopoly either of thought or accomplishment.

Points in Paragraphs.

Lexington people are even bluer than the laws now in force there. Panama is grieved because it has no trouble about which to be grieved. The Gurney used to be a vehicular conveyance, instead of an international episode.

Herrick, over in New York, is said to have planned a "whirlwind tour." A whirlwind is a big blow. After reading one of the Pulitzer open letters there is a tendency to inquire why it ever was opened.

Boys are delivering Democratic speeches along Broadway, New York. Youth led astray again.

News should be broken to Mr. Schurz gently that he no longer is a force in American politics. The "New York Press" might find in argument a pleasing change from its present campaign methods.

When Evangelist Wagner preached on the "Sin of Science" he did not have in mind the campaign spellbinder.

Senator Smoot may be sent abroad as a Mormon missionary, thus changing his field of activity rather than his vocation.

The First Assistant Postmaster General went abroad to get rid of hay fever and came back talking of political straws.

Some wealthy Americans about to be married abroad do not seem to distinguish clearly the difference between a wedding and a circus.

Whatever happens to steel and its by-products, there is one American commodity which sells everywhere at a high price—the American girl.

For President—Carl Schurz. For Vice President—Robert Trent Paine, Jr.

Platform—Whatever is wrong. The distinguished body of lawyers that has declared in favor of arbitration among nations, may remember that each nation would be represented by counsel.

Manufacturers of life preservers are accused of putting iron in the cork so as to impart the necessary weight. If guilty tell them with their own products and toss them into the briny!

Foreign military attaches in the Far East now have the privilege of mixing up in battle as freely as the soldiers themselves. They seem as pleased as though this did not make bad insurance risks of them.

The people of this country will be glad to learn of the recovery of Lady Curzon. She is one of the few Americans who has demonstrated how to be happy though married to a title.

The deans of our foremost institutions of learning deny that the regular courses have been abandoned for athletics and say they have only been suspended until Thanksgiving Day.

The mail carrier who has just been married at the age of eighty is commending in the most practical fashion the theory that the present is the day of the young man.

A successful automobilist who makes a specialty of causing fast express trains to look like ice wagons says that one of the rules of his class is not to think too much. There had been popular suspicion of this.

Before leaving these shores W. W. Astor expressed his resentment of "the vulgar and impertinent attention" received while here. The melancholy part of the situation is that in doing so Mr. Astor was wholly justified.

The students of George Washington University inaugurated the institution's first year under that revered name by lighting out their class scrimmages in the heart of the city. George was not only first in war.

ESTRANGED.

(A Ballad.)
To
Deep sorrow fills my aching heart—
And 'neath its baneful power
My hopes have faded like the bloom
Upon a withered flower!

No more I roam the realms of bliss—
Each moment filled with glee;
Your love will never more be mine—
Your face no more I'll see!

In future years as you engage
In labor or in mirth,
'Tis best perhaps that you forget
That 'ere we met on earth!

I would not wish to wreck your life
In labor or in mirth;
Go share thy lot with some one else—
Think not again of me!

The shell that is by ocean cast
Upon the lonely shore;
Still in its secret, deep recess
Keeps echoing its roar!

So my sad heart, which fate has thrown
Upon Love's fatal reef,
Still echoes your beloved voice—
In hapless, hopeless grief!

Washington, D. C.

IN SOCIETY'S CIRCLE

DIPLOMATS AMONG FIRST NIGHTERS

Italian Ambassador Has Box Party at Columbia.

JUSTICE BROWN COMES HOME

Interesting Personal Gossip of People Prominent in Affairs at the Nation's Capital.

Diplomats were well represented at the Columbia Theater last evening, the Italian ambassador having a box party, of which the principal guests were Baron Moncheur, and the Counselor of the French Embassy and Mme. des Portes were members. The Haitian Minister and Mme. Leger were also spectators among the audience, as were several of the younger diplomats.

Some Personal Gossip.

Associate Justice and Mrs. Billings Brown have arranged to go home on Sixteenth Street and the summer program, the judge given them a trip to Europe and a visit to England and France. Justice Brown's home on Sixteenth Street is one of the most elegant in the Supreme Court and Mrs. Brown will be a great acquisition to society.

General Oliver, Assistant War, has gone to Albany family to Washington for the winter.

The Hon. James K. McMillan has returned from his winter home at the Don O Street. Ormsby McMillan, brother of last summer will be a great acquisition to society.

Mrs. J. M. Biddle, of this city, will sail from New York today on the Wilhelm II, of the North German Lloyd and will spend some months in Europe.

First Assistant Postmaster General and Mrs. Wynne have returned from their summer trip to Europe, upon which they were accompanied by their young daughters.

Miss Emily Wallach will go to the Virginia Hot Springs Monday for a visit of some length.

The F. P. Mitchell has taken the residence of Mrs. John Jones, at the corner of Eighteenth and I Streets, for the winter, and will present their niece to society.

Rear Admiral W. K. Van Reypen, U. S. N., arrived in New York yesterday on the Minneapolis, after some months spent abroad.

George von L. Meyer, American ambassador to Italy, sailed from New York yesterday for his post of duty, after having spent some weeks in this country.

Miss Hildegard McKenna, youngest daughter of Associate Justice and Mrs. McKenna, has joined her parents at their Rhode Island Avenue residence.

Mr. and Mrs. John G. Price, of the Plymouth, are entertaining Mrs. Price's two sisters, the Misses Louise and Ruth Rayer, of Columbia, Ohio.

Dr. Z. T. Sowers and family are again occupying their Massachusetts Avenue home after passing the summer at Port Hope, Canada, where they have a beautiful country place.

Miss Molly Elliott Seawell and Miss Harrietta Seawell have returned from their summer trip to Europe, having arrived in New York on the Red Star liner Zealand yesterday.

MRS. LEITER AT DAUGHTER'S SIDE

Mrs. L. Z. Leiter and her daughter, Miss Leiter, have reached England, meeting upon the arrival of their ship a large concourse of people who were waiting to see them. A special tender went out to meet their ship, and the mayor of Dover, where they landed, met them and did the honors of the city. A special train bore them to Walmer Castle to see Lady Curzon, who is greatly improved.

Lady Mary Curzon is an ideal mother and daughter, and gives her children personal attention, even nursing her babies instead of following the now prevalent custom of fashionable mothers of having their children raised on artificial food.

Ambassador McCormick has left St. Petersburg and will come to this country for a short visit.

Life is at its sprightliest at the Virginia Hot Springs, and the Duke of Newcastle is the center of all attention. He is fed a number of times a day at fashionable breakfasts, luncheons, dinners, and suppers, with country gallops, drives, and other sports in between.

Tonight Mr. and Mrs. Seth Barton French will give a dinner in his honor, and a tea for the duke was given at Flag Rock yesterday afternoon by Mr. and Mrs. Lanier Dunn, the Misses Dunn, and Mrs. Walker Fearn.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman, who closed their Newport villa a week ago, are now at Lenox, to which they journeyed by automobile, and later will go to the Virginia Hot Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. George T. Huff, of this city, with their daughter and sons, have arrived in London, and are stopping at the Carlton Hotel.

ELLA HAY TILDEN IS CHRISTENED

At St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Sunday at 1 o'clock, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip W. Tilden was christened Ella Hay Tilden, Col. Ed Hay standing as godfather, and Mrs. Irene Elizabeth Voss Howel as godmother.

A number of friends witnessed the pretty ceremony.

FOUR KILLED, FIFTY HURT.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Four persons were killed and fifty injured, some fatally, near Llanelli, Wales, by an express train jumping the track, several coaches being overturned.

JOHN GHEEON WILL WED MISS LOWE

Ceremony Tomorrow Night in St. Andrew's Church.

HARRIS-HEPNER MARRIAGE

Engagement of William Pierson, of Washington, and Miss Florence Ward, of Brooklyn.

Arrangements are nearly complete for the large wedding of Miss Lula Neale Lowe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Enoch Magruder Lowe and John Osborn Gheenon, which will take place at St. Andrew's Church at 8:30 o'clock tomorrow evening.

There will be a rehearsal of the affair at the church this evening, and the bride's party, with the full church choir, which has prepared an elaborate musical program, will afterward be entertained at the bride's parents at the Portner.

Miss Lowe will have only two attendants, her sister, Mrs. Edward T. Davis, and her niece, Miss Eleanor Lowe Ridgway, who will appear as a bridesmaid of honor.

Mr. Gheenon will have as best man Mr. Walter Birch, and as ushers, Paul B. Graham, Benjamin Weeks, Harold Hahn, of Baltimore; William T. Altemus, Frank Shippe, and Lieut. Samuel H. Hahn.

The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Mr. Carter, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Theobald, of St. Michael's Church. The choir will give an elaborate program, with Mrs. Henry McKee as organist. Mr. Lowe will give his daughter's hand in marriage.

There will be a reception for the bride and groom and others at the Portner house after the ceremony.

A pretty house wedding took place last evening at the bride's sister, Mrs. William H. Hahn, of Montana, when the bride and groom were united in marriage.

Mr. and Mrs. Hahn were married at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Hahn, of Montana, when the bride and groom were united in marriage.

Announcement is made of the engagement of William T. Pierson, of Washington, and Miss Florence Ward, of Brooklyn.

HEALTH CONDITIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES

Marked Improvement Over Former Years—Death Rate Highest Among Natives in Army.

Marked improvement in the general health of the army is shown in the annual report Surgeon General R. M. O'Reilly has submitted to the War Department.

The admission rate at the hospitals per 1,000 was only 1,631.3, as against 1,765.1 last year. This result is supposed to be due almost entirely to the increased attention of medical officers to sanitation.

When it is considered that the number of troops stationed in the Philippines is large, these figures are especially remarkable. From the average strength of 19,022 troops in the Philippines, only 1,074 were invalided home and there were but 271 deaths among the soldiers in the islands.

The death rate among the Filipino soldiers in the Philippines was much higher than that of the white and negro troops. In every 1,000 Filipino soldiers there were 18.7 deaths. The mortality among the negroes was 9.42 per 1,000 and the death rate of the whites was only 6 per 1,000.

Asiatic cholera claimed 35 victims in the Philippines last year. Of these men, 68 were white and 28 Filipinos.

Treatment of a leprosy soldier who is stationed at a southern army post has persuaded General O'Reilly that it may be possible to cure leprosy. By the use of Roentgen rays in treating the case the swellings of the body have been reduced and the patient is able to take exercise constantly.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE OF LAW IS OPENED

The ninth scholastic year of the Washington College of Law opened last night with a large attendance.

Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, dean of the school, who presided, spoke on the benefits of a legal education to both men and women, and also of the advantage of a small school over a large school because of the greater chance of individual instruction.

Other speakers were Smith Thompson, Jr., professor of testamentary law; Judge E. C. Foster, professor of common law; John E. Laskey, professor of equity and evidence, and Miss Mary Woods, lecturer on torts.

Several members of the faculty were unable to attend the opening exercises. Among them were Prof. William C. Robinson, W. J. Norton, W. H. Robinson, Stanton C. Peele, Charles W. Pitts, Edwin C. Dutton, George E. Traile, and James S. McDonough.

Mussey was attired in the conventional college cap and gown.

PRINCES WILL STUDY RAILWAYS AND COMMERCE

BERLIN, Oct. 4.—Emperor William in fixing the course of study for Prince August William, Oscar and Joachim has prescribed a course of comprehensive lectures on commercial subjects.

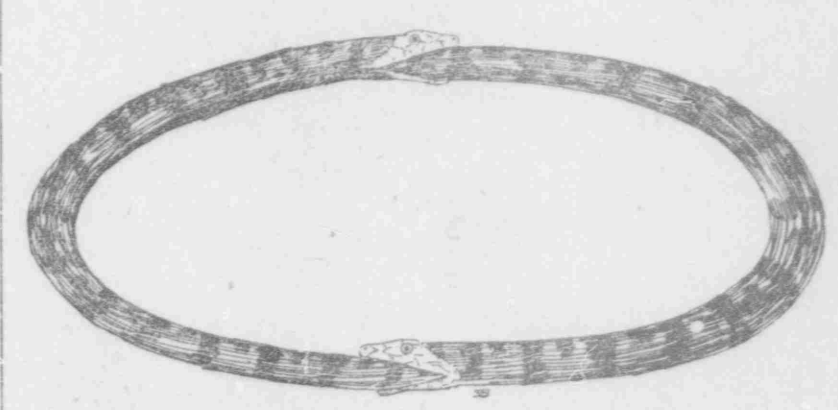
The subjects of these lectures will include industrial problems and technical questions in the railway business, embracing railway problems and progress in the United States.

Further lectures will be given to elucidate the relations of great international financial and commercial houses.

MAYFLOWER COALING AT AZORES. HORTA, Azore Islands, Oct. 4.—The United States auxiliary cruiser Mayflower is here taking on coal.

DEATH FROM STRANGULATION IS THE SAD FATE OF THE SNAKES

Now the Sagacious Konak Answered the Problem That Vexed the Land of Bungleboob.



WHAT IS THE RESULT?

Two snakes, each measuring eight feet in length and being of equal thickness, begin to swallow one another, each beginning at the other's tail, and each having the capacity to swallow his own length. They swallow at the same speed and continue to do so as long as possible. What is the result?

WHAT IS THE RESULT?

"I am pleased to do such a small favor for your highness," said the Konak when the Bojarum had asked him the question that had created much agitation in Bungleboob.

"It seems," he said, "that these are very energetic snakes, and have a reputation to sustain in the swallowing line. If they continue to swallow as long as possible, the result will certainly be 'death from strangulation.'"

"But can they swallow more than half of each other?" the Konak was asked.

"There's nothing halfway about the voracity of these snakes," he declared. "But how much of each other could they swallow?" said the Thangdoodle, gasping with amazement.

"That depends altogether on the elasticity of the snakes, and the elasticity of your imagination," was the reply. "They could not, however, swallow all of each other."

"But a snake's stomach is not quite as long as its body," said the Squirrel Hunter.

"These snakes have been furnished with stomachs made for the occasion," said the Konak.

"And so each snake would get inside of himself," said the Rigmorahntan.

"Just as easy as for you to get inside yourself," said the Konak.

"I can't swallow any snake tales of that sort," said an innocent bystander. "That's because your swallowing apparatus is not as good as that of these snakes," said the Konak.

Just then the court fazz-clerk came along with the first installment of the Konak's prize soda-water, and all further efforts to make the Konak say anything was as vain as the efforts of each snake to swallow t'other.

And all those assembled in the court of the Bojarum thought that the Konak was very wise, particularly because he did not say any more.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY SCHOOL YEAR BEGINS

Student Body Assembles and Is Assigned to Classes—No Special Ceremony Marks the Opening.

The school year at the Catholic University of America was begun at 8:30 a. m. this morning, when the student body assembled at the university.

No formal ceremony marked the opening of the session, and the students repaired to their classes, and the year was begun.

On St. Ignace's morning, at 8 o'clock the Rev. Dean of the university, the Rev. Dr. Charles J. Cullen, presided over the assembly.

Directors of the university anticipate one of the most successful years in the history of the institution. The department of the university is beginning its present year under more auspicious educational conditions than ever before.

The first important event of the year at the university will be on November 15, when the archbishops and other members of the board of trustees will hold their first meeting at the university. Many important questions will come up at this meeting, which promises to be one of the most significant in recent years.

Preceding this date, on November 10, a solemn mass of thanksgiving will be celebrated at the university for all the deceased benefactors of the institution.

HUMANE SOCIETY HOLDS ITS MONTHLY MEETING

New Members Elected and Report of Agents Received and Accepted. Operations for September.

The monthly meeting of the Humane Society was held at the society, room 24, Ward Building, Monday, the following members were present: Mrs. Loring, Mr. E. J. Boynton, Mr. F. W. Pratt, E. M. ...

The following were elected members of the society: Mrs. H. J. ...

The work accomplished during the month of the society during the month of September was as follows:

Number of animals examined without prosecution, 123; convicted, 6; cases of animals unfit for use, 1; cases of animals killed by the agents of beating or whipping, 10; loading, 10; cases of overloading when galled, 42; driving, 56; lack of food or shelter, 6; cases to be continued, 4; number assisted by police, 6; persons ...

ILLINOIS REPUBLICANS PLAN TO CELEBRATE

Members of the Illinois association held a meeting at the parlors of the Riggs Hotel, Monday, looking toward the home on election day.

There were about two hundred of the association. L. M. Kelley presided. James M. Kelley presided. L. M. Kelley presided. James M. Kelley presided.

SIX HUNDRED ARAB'S KILLED. DEN, Arabia, Oct. 4.—A Somali Mulatto is reported to have attacked and bed the Ogadani tribe, killing 600 men and capturing many camels and sheep.